

# Weekly National Intelligencer

WASHINGTON: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1863.

## Weekly National Intelligencer.

By GALE & SEATON.

JAMES C. WELLES, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.  
The subscription price of this paper for a year is Two Dollars, payable in advance.  
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1863.

### "THE TRUE POLICY."

We yesterday advertised on that inconsiderateness which often leads a heady and "vaulting" political radicalism to overlook itself, and to postpone, if not to defeat, by the crudity of its projects, the realization of the wishes it professes to have at heart. Any admittances of this kind, coming from "conservative" quarters, are commonly dismissed by a certain class of journals as the inspirations of timidity, or perhaps they are lampooned, in the favorite vernacular which forms so large a part of the radical vocabulary, as covert suggestions in the interest of slavery and its perpetuation; for, whether it be a good or a bad sign, certain it is that the extreme representatives of this political ultraism rarely fail to act and speak as though they thought it incompatible with their pretensions to superior illumination on all possible topics of public concern, to admit that any body can differ from them without being more or less a friend to that institution which concentrates all their hatred. Thus it happens that they dispense with all argument on these subjects by making *persiflage* or invective their chief reply to all dissent from the wisdom of their counsels, when this dissent is uttered by a so-called "conservative" paper.

To those who are afflicted with this species of political ophthalmia, disqualifying them for the perception and discovery of any wholesome truths propounded on certain questions of current political concern by "old fogies," we commend the following thoughtful observations of the New York Times, a Republican paper which we believe does not yet labor under any reproach of being "pro-slavery." Under the head of "Mastery Inactivity the True Civil Policy Toward Slavery," our contemporary holds this language in its number of November 27th:

"There is a class of men who stick to the idea that something positive must be done by the Federal Government to end slavery. Even the issue of the emancipation proclamation, a military measure for military ends solely, does not satisfy them. They want civil power exercised, and would gladly have even a breaking down of State lines, and a reconstruction of the Government itself, as the only effectual means of destroying the institution of their special abhorrence.

"Now we, too, claim a good hearty hatred of slavery. We are as anxious as any to see it under the rod, beyond resurrection. But we don't believe in making any superfluous sacrifice to get it there. Seeing that it is doing, we are quite content to let it quietly, without any attempt to pull the house down about its ears and our own ears. This seems to us to be a very absurd sort of impatience—prompted by giddy passion rather than sober reason.

"But how do we know slavery is dying? We know it from the unanimous testimony of all personal observers of its condition. There is not a man within the Union lines South, however friendly he may be to the institution, who pretends that there is any chance whatever of its being kept at present existence. Two things are killing it.

"The first is the wear and tear of the war. Military operations always tend to disjoin and break up, within their scope, all the relations of society. They inevitably result, to a greater or less extent, to the social man to a state of *inter arma leges cessant*. This is felt in every social connection, even the closest and strongest; for they all are, more or less, dependent on civil law. But it must be felt particularly in that connection which all others are the most forced and arbitrary—the connection between master and slave. Liberty is a natural instinct. The aged bird is not a slave to fly through the parted wires from the chain, in its ordinary condition, from the broken chain—and the chain must be broken when the civil law, which alone gives it strength, passes away. There are men who complain that the slaveholder is going to the President. A policy that was any thing else would not be a war policy at all. The war upon the rebellious slaveholding people of necessity involves an interruption of their laws; and unless the advancing army should make good this absence of civil rule by applying its own military power to keeping watch and ward over the slaves, and thus abandon its proper military business, the result is inevitable that the institution must melt away as the war goes on. Abraham Lincoln himself has been so attached to slavery as to have said that he would not have been so attached to it if he had been a slave. He has been so attached to it that he has said that he would not have been so attached to it if he had been a slave. He has been so attached to it that he has said that he would not have been so attached to it if he had been a slave.

"The other destroying agency is open discussion. Slavery can live only in silence. There is a deadly antagonism between itself and free speech. Where the one exists the other cannot. The vitality of the one rests in pure force, and force and reason never agree. It always has been, and always will be, that force must either suppress reason or reason will suppress force. The discussion of slavery is as free now in New York as in New Orleans. It is no longer within the province of the Military Governor, Seymour, to interfere with free discussion there than it is within the rightful power of the civil Governor, Seymour, to interfere with it here. And in the Border States, where the civil laws still prevail, hostility to the rebellion has excited a deadly discussion with slavery as it causes that by general consent perfect freedom is allowed in arguing against the institution. The consequence of this freedom has been that Missouri has already determined to abolish it; Maryland and Delaware have just declared emancipation in places of their highest trusts by unopposed action; and Kentucky is visibly casting about to see how she can best rid herself of the curse.

"We say, then, that even if the National Government had the right to institute new civil measures against slavery, it would not only be useless, but it would be a hindrance to the progress of the war, and the free discussion which is sure to attend it, are enough of themselves to break down the institution. The Government has simply to stand quiet and let these things go.

"But we go further, and say that any further interference would not only be useless, but it would be a hindrance to the progress of the war, and the free discussion which is sure to attend it, are enough of themselves to break down the institution. The Government has simply to stand quiet and let these things go.

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low spirit would combine to urge this; and the National Government would have no legitimate way of preventing it. "It will never do to try to give slavery its lasting quietude by mere arbitrary force. To secure this we have got to rely in no small measure upon reason. We must never forget that just as force is the natural ally of slavery, just so reason is the natural ally of freedom. When the South has been overcome in fair fight, we must give it a fair chance to assert itself. Military authority over each reclaimed State should last until the majority of the people have made up their mind to resume, in good faith, their old relations to the Government, and have had a fair opportunity to canvass how that resumption shall best be inaugurated. Of course, the machinery of the State Government cannot be given to traitors; but whenever there is sound reason to believe that a fair loyal majority of the State want it, let them have it; and that too without imposing any conditions concerning slavery. If this just and rational policy is faithfully carried out, and no arbitrary measures are followed in to impose a sense of subordination, we have no doubt that every Slave State will follow the emancipating policy which the Border States, of their own accord, have already entered upon with such decision. Even if loyal duty did not prompt it, interest will. For slavery, after having been crippled with the sword, even if it could live, it would only be an incubus. But it can't live; it is already half dead. Let the loyal men of the South finish and bury it in their own way."

### THE WAR DEMOCRATS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The Conference of War Democrats, held at Chicago on Wednesday last, was attended by some forty persons, representing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. A declaration of principles was adopted, and measures taken looking to a national organization. The platform declares unequivocally in favor of the Union, denies that the Constitution affords any pretext for secession, providing, on the contrary, a peaceful remedy for every grievance that may occur in any part of the country; denounces the rebellion, and calls upon the Administration to employ all the power of the nation for its suppression; affirms continued devotion to the Monroe doctrine of non-intervention in the affairs of this continent by European nations; applauds the valor and unselfish patriotism of our soldiers; declares in favor of the colonization of the blacks freed by the war at the earliest practicable period; and protests against the incorporation of the negro contingent upon the peace establishment of the Federal army, holding that the disbandment of that contingent, upon the conclusion of hostilities, is "demanded by every consideration of wise and provident statesmanship." The platform declares also that our authorities, both National and State, should be held to a strict accountability for any want of vigor or good faith in the discharge of their duties. The declaration of principles closes as follows:

"That during the existence of this rebellion to destroy the Union, we hereby declare that the preservation of the Union under the Constitution shall be the paramount issue with us, and we hereby proclaim fellowship with and desire the cooperation of all who unite with us for the attainment of this object, and we repudiate parties and their sympathies, as well as all platforms which seek to embroil the people or States and incite treason, and army resistance to law any where, and whose avowed or secret purpose, if unumbrated, must end in disunion. "That this meeting recommends the War Democracy of the several States to meet in Delegate National Convention at Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday in May, 1864, or the purpose of taking such action as they think best touching the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and determine other matters as they may deem proper, and that there be a National Executive Committee of one from each State, to promote the object of the resolution.

"That, as the only legitimate purpose for which the war may be waged is to suppress the rebellion, the war must cease as soon as the rebellion is at an end, and we shall hail with joy any indication by the people of a State to return to their allegiance, yet we shall not regret if slavery falls as the legitimate consequence of the war."

The following gentlemen were named as members of the National Executive Committee for the States represented: Amos L. Hubbard, of Indiana; John A. McClelland; Lincolns; Joseph E. Egley, of Ohio; Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin; and Henry M. Rice, of Minnesota.

### TREASURY ESTIMATES.

Incorrect statements have been put forth with regard to the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, which are to be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. The assertion that the aggregate will be \$1,200,000,000 is very wide from the truth, and that fixing it at \$900,000,000 is also too large. The heaviest items are in the estimates of the War and the Navy Departments. The former foot up \$535,694,602, and the latter about \$140,000,000. If the estimates for the other Departments are the same as last year, and there is not an element of increase except a very slight one in the item of clerical force, the aggregate will but little exceed \$700,000,000, as thus:

Civil list.....	\$25,000,000
Interior Department.....	10,000,000
War Department.....	535,694,602
Navy Department.....	140,000,000
Grand total.....	\$710,000,000

The total of last year's estimates, excluding those connected with the public debt, was \$842,000,000, showing a decrease of \$132,000,000, from which must be deducted a few millions for the increase in the interest upon the public debt. The War Department figures look to a considerable decrease of expenditure, partly in the matter of ordnance and quartermasters' stores, a surplus of these expensive articles being on hand. But the great cause of the decrease is the anticipated reduction in the numerical force of our army, in consequence of the progress that will have been made toward the suppression of the rebellion by next July. The expenses of the Navy Department, on the other hand, must necessarily increase with every vessel added to the fleet.—*Wash. Corr. Tribune.*

### THE THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS EXEMPTION.

It was mentioned yesterday (says the Baltimore Sun) that Major Jeffries, the Assistant Provost Marshal General for Maryland and Delaware, was present when the draft was made on Monday in the Eighth Ward of this city, and stated that the orders from Washington will permit any man drafted to commute on the payment of three hundred dollars; but that said commutation will only extend to the next draft, when the names of all those who commute will be again placed in the wheel, and they will have to take the risk of being again drawn.

This announcement of Major Jeffries is in conflict with the subpoenaed extract of a letter from Col. FAY, Provost Marshal General, recently published. It is addressed to Col. Nugent, one of his Assistant Marshals at New York, and is not true.

"WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 1, 1863.  
"It is not true that the State of New York is charged with a deficiency for every citizen who has paid the three hundred dollars exemption money, receiving no credit on the draft. On the contrary, the State receives the same credit for a man who has paid the commutation as for the drafted citizen who has gone in person or furnished a substitute. And, in like manner, towns which have raised the money to pay their quotas receive the same credit as if actual substitutes had been furnished; and the President has ordered that every citizen who has paid the three hundred dollars commutation shall receive the same credit as if he had furnished a substitute, and is excused from the military service for the time for which he was drafted—to wit, for three years."

A few days ago the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, a leading Administration member of Congress, and who, by his eminent position, ought to know the intention of the law expressed his surprise at a statement that parties paying the three hundred dollars commutation would be subject to a second draft within three years. The subject is one of great interest that a clear, distinct, and general decision, from the highest official source, would relieve the doubts and anxieties of thousands, and enable them to provide for every emergency.—*Sun.*

## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The steamer Arabia, arrived at New York, brings files of English journals to the 14th instant, being three days' later than those previously received.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.  
The French Emperor, in his speech at the opening of the Corps Legislatif, made no allusion, beyond mere mention, to the American war. Since the speech was delivered the official statement of the situation of the Empire, composed of reports sent in from the various Ministerial Departments, has been distributed to the members of the two chambers. In this report the following language is used in regard to this country:

"The sad precisions suggested by the expiration of the struggle carried on during last year in the United States have been but too realized. Blood has continued to flow, while the respective situations of the belligerents do not yet allow us to anticipate a period to this terrible crisis.

"In presence of such an accumulation of ruins, and such a sacrifice of life in a struggle hitherto fruitless, we have felt profound regret that the proposition which we made at London and at St. Petersburg, to unite in proposing an armistice, was not accepted. Compelled to renounce that project by a double refusal, we have, however, declared that our desire, to contribute to the re-establishment of peace in any form would not be less lively and sincere. We have given proof of this by suggesting the idea of substituting for the project of an amicable intervention of the civil and military authorities of our country, messages between the Government of the United States and the Confederates of the South. This new attempt has not been more fortunate than the preceding.

"From that time we have been never left but following the line of conduct adopted ever since the beginning of the war by the Government of the Emperor. This we have striven to do with scrupulous care under all circumstances. We have remained neutral and well-disposed, although it has often been difficult for us to reconcile this part of our duties towards our fellow-countrymen. Independently of the suffering which, in our departments, are the consequence of the American crisis, hostilities on the territory of the Union itself have occasioned considerable detriment and loss to French residents. They have often had occasion to make just complaints of the abusive proceedings of the civil and military authorities. Our countrymen must understand that their interests, like those of other foreigners, cannot claim an exceptional security in the midst of the tumult of arms, and that in such cases all ordinary guarantees necessarily lose something of their efficacy. Moreover, a state of anarchy inevitable follows from the confusion of the civil and military authorities. Our liberal doctrines tend to relax them it cannot wholly suppress them. The Cabinet of Washington has been able to satisfy itself that we have made, in our reclamations, a large advance for these difficulties. But the Government of the Emperor cannot disguise its pain at seeing so many aggrieved interests, well deserving of its care, making a vain appeal for protection."

FRANCE AND MEXICO.  
In the same document the object which the French Government aimed at in Mexico is declared to be very near its final accomplishment. The report says:

"The Emperor's Government is on the point of attaining the object which it proposed to itself when it displayed the flag of France on the shores of Mexico. The success of our arms, by rendering the country free to dispose of itself, has confirmed the hopes which we founded in the good sense of the Mexican nation. The capture of Puebla has become a new title of glory for our heroic army, and the accomplishment which greeted it in entering Mexico has loudly testified that our soldiers were received there as liberators.

"The Assembly of Notables has pronounced that Mexico could only expel its present monarch from a monarchical institution. It also at the same time designated to the Mexican nation the Prince whom political circumstances appeared to ourselves to indicate as most preferable. The expression of the wish, inspired by a just confidence in the high and brilliant qualities of him to whom they were addressed, has been favorably received, with the sole reserve that the whole nation should be called on to ratify the patriotic and spontaneous impulse which decided the sending of the mission to Maximilian. This is how we, on our part, had understood the bearing of the resolution of the Assembly. Whatever might be the authority of the influential men who composed it, their decisions, in our opinion, become definite and must receive from the popular vote the sanction of the nation. We cannot but congratulate ourselves on seeing our ideas shared by the eminent Prince whom Mexico calls to inaugurate its new destinies.

"The fortune of France and the blood of her soldiers belong to France only. An evident and impressive French interest should therefore be attached to the Emperor's Government to engage in an undertaking of which it had beforehand weighed the sacrifices and difficulties. It had, moreover, foreseen the salvation of Mexico as a possible consequence of the military expedition to which it was engaged. The public opinion of the country, and the wisdom of the Archduke Maximilian justify all our hopes in this matter. In an early future we expect to receive from the new Government of Mexico the guarantees which have been wanting to our interests under the old Governments which preceded it. For the moment, important questions necessarily remain to be settled as concerns ourselves; for the military result of our expedition has only prepared the ground for ulterior negotiations. The Emperor's Government will devote all its attention to them."

THE POLISH QUESTION.  
In reference to the Polish complication, after exhibiting the failure of the negotiations between the three Powers and Russia, the report says:

"Notwithstanding the little success of the diplomatic intervention of the three Powers, the Emperor's Government has the satisfaction of knowing that it has, from the moment in which the Polish question was brought forward, in the measure of its rights and duties towards England, neglected nothing to arrive at a solution. Ever attentive to the painful spectacle of the struggle which is going on in Poland, it has sought of none of the great interests which are connected with that conflict. It will maintain its accord with England and Austria, and it cannot believe that the union of the Cabinets, in an affair so worthy of their consideration, must necessarily remain in suspense. However, the pre-emption to impose our solutions on the Powers, interested as much or even more directly than ourselves in the settlement of the existing difficulties. In a question essentially European it is neither in conformity with our obligations nor our right to incur alone a responsibility which is the duty of all to partake."

### THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The French and English journals generally discuss the proposition of Napoleon for a European Congress. One of the French journals, which has been used to convey the sentiments of the Emperor to the world, has placed the question of a Congress upon three issues, into one of which it must resolve itself, and it has alluded to the course which France would probably adopt with regard to each. The writer (M. Laguerre) puts the case thus:

Either the Powers will all, without exception, conform to the Emperor's views, and at once accept the proposal for a diplomatic conference; or some only will accept; or, again, all refuse.

In the event of all the Powers accepting the invitation— which, however, is too brilliant an anticipation to be indulged in, even by the writer himself—France will have obtained a bloodless victory which will serve the cause of civilization without any cost to humanity, and complete the work of establishing peace on the principles of right."

Should some only accept the invitation, "the Congress will be impossible, but France will have prepared the way for alliances which may some day assist in carrying out the policy she has adopted, and the attempt will at all events be a resting place until the Powers be forced, by circumstances which are inevitable, to have recourse to a Congress."

Should all the sovereigns refuse, "France would suffer complete isolation, which, however, would be dangerous to others, not to her, for once free to act, she would subordinate her policy to her interests, and she would walk with the certainty that it would depend on her alone to uphold or keep down the equilibrium of Europe under the pressure of her granular."

The English journals generally oppose any participation by England in the Congress. The London Daily News says:

"The British Government cannot be expected to embark on a policy of adventure. We ought to know, among other things, whether any invitation of the subject of discussion will be admitted, and what is its principle. We ought to know, moreover, what will be held to be the position before the Congress of a Power unwilling to make the sacrifices which may be required of it. When war has placed some of the parties to a Congress in a position to exact, and others in a position to yield, concessions, the

reconstructive work of diplomacy has a basis in fact; but it is not the situation of the Powers now convoked. No general necessity furnishes a guaranty of general concord. For himself the Emperor Napoleon may easily promise magnanimity and moderation, because it is well understood that, although France may gain much in this Congress, she is not to be asked to give any thing. The difficulty will arise entirely out of the situation of other Powers. The English Government certainly cannot attribute to the Congress power to override the rights of sovereign States, and if the intention to do so exists, and the combinations are prepared beforehand, we shall do better to stay away."

### THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S LETTER.

The Paris Monitor of the 11th instant publishes the letter of the Emperor of the French to the Sovereigns of Europe proposing a Congress. The Monitor prefaces the document with the remark that the French Government had not intended such an early publication in that journal, but as the copy addressed to the German Confederation had appeared in a Frankfort journal, the motive for any further postponement of it no longer existed. The following is the full text of the letter:

"Most high and very illustrious Princes, Sovereigns, and Free Cities composing the Most Serene Confederation of Germany:

"In presence of the events which arise and press each day, I deem it indispensable to make known my whole mind to the Sovereigns to whom is confided the destiny of people.

"Whenever profound shocks have unsettled the bases and displaced the boundaries of States, solemn transactions have taken place in order to co-ordinate the new elements, and to consecrate, by revising them, the transformations effected. Such has been the object of the treaty of Westphalia in the seventeenth century, and of the negotiations of Vienna in 1815. It is on this latter basis that the political edifice of Europe now rests; and yet—you are not unaware of it—it is crumbling on all sides.

"If, in spite of the solemnity of a convention of different countries, it is impossible not to recognize that on almost all points the treaties of Vienna are destroyed, modified, disowned, or menaced. Hence duties without regulation, rights without title, and pretensions without restraint; hence the need to be created, inasmuch as the improvements produced by civilization, which has united peoples one with another by the reciprocity of material interests, would make war still more destructive.

"Here is matter for serious meditation. Let us not wait, in order to come to a resolution, till sudden and irrevocable events disturb our judgment and draw us, in spite of ourselves, into opposite directions.

"I come, therefore, to propose to you to regulate the present, and to secure the future, in a Congress.

"Called to the throne by Providence and the will of the French people, but trained in the school of adversity, if, perhaps, less allowable for me than another to ignore the rights of sovereigns and the legitimate aspirations of peoples. Thus I am ready, without a preconcerted system, to carry into an International Congress the spirit of moderation and justice which nearly the portion of those who have endured so many years of war.

"If I take the initiative in this overture I do not yield to an impulse of vanity; but, as I am a sovereign to whom the most ambitious projects are attributed, I have it at heart to prove by this frank and loyal step that my sole object is to arrive, without a shock, at the pacification of Europe.

"In case the princes, allies, and friends of France should deem it suitable to enhance by their presence the authority of the deliberations, I should be proud to offer them my cordial welcome. I shall be equally proud to see them in the midst of the signal for subversions has so many times issued becoming the seat of conferences destined to lay the basis of a general pacification.

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Written at Paris, November 4, in the year of grace 1863.

NAPOLEON.  
"Counter-signed, DROUIN DE L'HOY."

### MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE NATION.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun has, with the permission of Mr. Kennedy, of the Census Bureau, obtained from the forthcoming volume on population the following interesting statistics on the subject of the natural increase of fighting men in the United States:

"When a population has reached nearly its permanent condition, as in Europe and in the old States of America, one-fifth of the total population is still found to represent nearly the number of males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. In the case of the United States, however, the military age, and in the settled States of the West the proportion of fighting men is accordingly greater than in the Atlantic States. Beginning at the East and proceeding westward the proportion of white males from eighteen to forty-five to the white population is, in Maine 19.2 per cent.; New York, 20.2; Illinois, 22.1; Minnesota, 23.8; Arkansas, 47.1; Texas, 18.7; South Carolina, 18.9; Arkansas, 20.1; Texas, 21.9.

"The total of white males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in all the States (excluding Alaska) and in the Territories and District of Columbia appears, by the census tables of 1860, to be 5,624,065. During the year 1861 about 277,500 white males reached and passed the age of eighteen, and 128,600 arrived at and passed the age of forty-five, leaving a difference of 148,900. This latter number, when diminished by natural deaths, and increased by the accessions from immigration, will, strictly expressed, the total increase of the military population (whites) during 1861. About 140,000 is estimated as the clear increase of fighting population in 1861. The number of such course increases with augmented population in the Territories and District of Columbia, which has not been increased by immigration since the war began to the extent that existed before.

"From these data it seems pretty clear that more persons are annually put *hors du combat* (killed or permanently disabled) by the war than the military forces are augmented by the natural increase of fighting population."

### INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, from its creation to June 30, 1863, the end of the last fiscal year, were \$37,000,000. The Commissioner estimates the receipts during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, if the law remains unchanged, at \$80,000,000. It is thought to be probable that recommendations will be made to Congress to amend the law, with a view to the increase of the revenue, the receipts having fallen so far below the \$150,000,000 anticipated.

### CAUSE FOR ANXIETY AND ALARM.

The Springfield Republican thinks the numerical consideration of the elections, on the interpretation given to them by the radicals, a cause of anxiety and alarm rather than gratification and confidence. If we could believe that one hundred and eighty-seven thousand voters in Ohio—thirty-seven thousand more than the Democratic vote last year—were really against the war, and ready either to assent to the dissolution of the Union or its reconstruction, on the base condition of yielding to the rebel leaders the supremacy they are fighting for, the fact would be a most portentous one. Yet that is just what four-fifths of the Republican press say, and what five-sixths of the Republican party [profess to] believe. Such is the consequence of false teaching and partisan intolerance.

[Chicago Post.]

### LIEUT. GEN. POLK.

Lieut. Gen. Polk, of the Confederate army, has been acquitted of all blame in the Chickamauga mismanagement. The following is a copy of the letter written to him by Gen. Jefferson Davis:

ATLANTA, (Ga.) OCTOBER 29.

GENERAL: After an examination into the causes and circumstances attending your being relieved from command with the army commanded by Gen. Bragg, I have arrived at the conclusion that there is nothing to justify a court-martial or court of inquiry, and I therefore dismiss the application.

Your appointment to a new field of duty, alike important and difficult, is the best evidence of my appreciation of your past services and expectation of your future career.

I am, very truly and respectfully, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

## AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

We find in our English files the speech of C. P. VILLIERS, member of Parliament, on the foreign policy of the British Government, made on the 9th instant at Wolverhampton. Mr. Villiers defended at length the policy of non-intervention, and said in conclusion:

"Non-intervention was the great household principle of guiding your own business, applied to nations at large, where it was as useful to be observed. He only wished that, for reasons, could be carried still further, and that nations would be somewhat more careful in the language they employ towards each other. It arose frequently from ignorance quite unwarrantable, and censures were often unreasonably made on those who came. He thought hard measures had been sent both to the Federal and the Southern in this country. The most bitter reproaches had been cast upon the President for desiring to retain the Union, and against the Southerners for desiring to retain what they called their property. Yet he could not help considering that, for the first year that he was in Parliament, one of the prominent questions of the day was the repeal of the Union with Ireland. But he never remembered one English member who was for it, or one that would not have any means to maintain it, or any minister that would not have been called a traitor who had thought of it, and he did not know of any length they would not have gone to retain the Union had the eminent man who agitated that question so perseveringly not died. Again, for some years before he went into Parliament he remembered well the kind of language that of other nations had interfered with the day was the repeal of the Union with Ireland. But he never remembered one English member who was for it, or one that would not have any means to maintain it, or any minister that would not have been called a traitor who had thought of it, and he did not know of any length they would not have gone to retain the Union had the eminent man who agitated that question so perseveringly not died. 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